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Higginson, T. W.

Questions on Higginson's Young folks' history of the United States. 1875.

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QUESTIONS

ON

HIGGINSON'S

YOUNG FOLKS' HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS.

"That which interests is remembered." — HORACE MANN.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

When it was first suggested that the "Young Folks' History" might need questions for the use of teachers, I consulted my kind adviser, Mr. George B. Emerson. His answer was brief, and to the point: "Prepare a series of questions, and prefix a note, advising teachers not to use them." I have followed his advice.

The best teachers, no doubt, will make their own questions as they go along; and the additional effort of mind required will be amply repaid by the increased life and interest given to the lesson. But as the book will also be used by teachers who are young, or inexperienced, or overworked, or self-distrustful, I have thought it best to provide them with these printed questions for temporary use, at least. It is not proposed to put any particular set of questions into the hands of the pupils. It is believed that the book will prove simple enough to be understood, and interesting enough to be remembered, as a whole.

All this is said on the supposition that the "Young Folks' History" is to be studied and recited in the ordinary mode. It was designed for that use; but I would also suggest another way of using it, at least for those teachers who have the time to give. There is appended to these questions a short paper, entitled "How to Study History," and contributed by me to the opening number of the "New England Journal of Education." Even in the ordinary schoolroom use of this book, I think that it will make history a pleasant theme for children; but, with the method indicated in that paper, I believe that the study can be made far more attractive, and consequently more useful.

T. W. H.

QUESTIONS.

CHAPTER I.

How much do we know about the first men and women who lived on the North American continent?

What changes have there been in the surface of the continent?

What animals, now extinct, have lived here in past times?

Describe the cloven-footed animals.

Describe the mammoth and the mastodon.

How is it supposed that these animals may have perished?

What reason have we to think that men may have lived at the same time with these animals?

CHAPTER II.

What race of men followed the period of the mammoths?

How do we know that they did not live at the same time with the mammoths?

What great works did they leave?

Describe the serpent-mound.

For what were the higher mounds probably built?

How did the mound-builders show engineering skill?

What arts did they understand?

How can we judge of their numbers?

Describe the mine left by them near Lake Superior.

How can we judge of the time when they lived?

How far did they resemble the American Indians?

Describe the Pueblo Indians.

How can we judge whence the mound-builders came?

How many Asiatic vessels have been driven across the Pacific by storms?

How do we know that the mound-builders had seen the ocean?

CHAPTER III.

Who occupied the coast of North America when the first European explorers came?

Give the names of some of the tribes.

To how many great families did they belong?

Describe the dwellings of the Indians.

Describe their pursuits and ways of living.

What were their habits of physical activity?

How did they dress?

What was their food?

What were their manufactures?

Describe their two most ingenious inventions.

How were their tribes distinguished?

What were their legends and beliefs?

What money did they use?

Show how they communicated with one another, by drawing on bark.

What were their virtues and vices?

Describe a war-feast.

Describe their modes of making war.

What has been their history, since the arrival of Europeans?

CHAPTER IV.

What is the "Old Stone Mill" at Newport, R.I.?

To what early explorers has it been attributed?

What is the "Dighton Rock"?

What was the "Skeleton in Armor"?

What is now supposed to have been the origin of these various objects?

Who were the Northmen?

What colonies did they found?

What are their traditions as to the discovery of Vinland?

What were the adventures of Leif the Lucky?

Describe the interviews between the Northmen and the Skraelings.

What is supposed to have been the true position of Vinland?

Why is it hard to know this position with certainty?

Have we yet any positive knowledge as to the supposed visit of the Northmen?

CHAPTER V.

How long was it before any more Europeans crossed the Atlantic?

How was the tradition of the voyages of the Northmen preserved?

What sailors used to visit Iceland?

Who was Christopher Columbus?

What was his early life?

What plan of discovery had he formed?

How did ignorant people then suppose the earth to be shaped?

How did scientific men suppose it to be shaped?

Describe the map made by a friend of Columbus.

What names of places does it show on the American continent?

Where did Columbus expect to arrive, by crossing the Atlantic?

What evidence had convinced him that he could reach India?

What may he have heard in Iceland?

To whom did he go for aid?

Who aided him finally?

With what vessels did he sail?

When did he sail?

Describe the voyage.

How long was it?

Where did he land?

Describe his second voyage.

When was his third voyage?

What did Americus Vespucius discover?

When did he discover it?

How came the continent to bear his name?

Who reached the North American coast before Columbus?

What happened to Columbus on his third voyage?

What was the last voyage of Columbus?

What continent did he suppose himself to have visited?
When did he die?
Where was he buried?

CHAPTER VI.

Who was John Cabot?
What was his patent?
When did he sail?
Describe their voyage.
What honors were paid John Cabot?
Describe Sebastian Cabot's voyage.
Describe his old age.
Who was Ponce de Leon?
Why did he visit Florida?
When did he sail?
When did he see land?
From what did the name of Florida come?
Where did Ponce de Leon land?
When did he come again?
What did Balboa discover?
What did he do on reaching the Pacific Ocean?
What did Cortez conquer?
What did Pizarro conquer?
Who was Verrazzano?
When did he sail?
Describe his voyage.
How did he describe the Indians?
How did the coast look when he approached it?
What treasures did he think he had found?
What did the King of France say?

CHAPTER VII.

What voyages to America have been described in this book?
To whom may the first explorers be compared?
How did they describe the new country?
For what did the different nations seek?
Where did they suppose India to be?
How did their maps vary?

How could they decide who should own the lands they visited?
What was the first permanent European settlement?
By whom was it made? and when?
By what names did they call what is now called North America?
How is it represented on the early globes?
What efforts did the English make to settle North America?
What did they call it? and why?
What unsuccessful colonies were founded?
What did Sir Walter Raleigh carry from America to England?
What companies did King James I. charter?
What territory did he give them?
How did the books of that day describe this territory?
How did King James divide it?
What were the two companies named?
What happened to the southern colony?
What happened to the northern colony?
What account did the colonists give?
Which was the first English colony?
What order will be followed in describing the colonies?

CHAPTER VIII.

What was the name of the earliest New England colony?
What troubles took place in England two centuries and a half ago?
Where did the persecuted Englishmen go?
How did they behave there?
Why did they leave that place?
Why were they called Pilgrims?
How many went first?
What vessels did they procure?
Describe their departure.
Did they have aid from government?
Did they have a royal charter?
How long was their passage?
Where did they intend to land?
Describe their arrival.
Describe their first landing.

When did the whole party land?
What was the harbor named?
Who is said to have landed first?
What government did they form?
Who were their first officers?
How were their soldiers armed?
What did they bring on shore?
What baby was born on "The Mayflower"?
What houses did they build?
Describe their way of living.
How many died the first winter?
How many went home in the spring?
What other colony was founded?
Where did the colonists land?
How long was their voyage?
Describe their approach to the shore.
Who had preceded them?
How many came with this colony?
Who was the leader?
When did they come?
Who followed them the next year?
How did this colony differ from that of Plymouth?
Did they have a charter from the king?
What towns did they found?
What was the difference between the Puritans and the Pilgrims?
What did their leader say on leaving England?
How did they live after landing?
What did they think of the climate?
What did Governor Winthrop say of the colony?
Which colony grew most rapidly?
When were they united?
What does the word Massachusetts mean?

CHAPTER IX.

Who first visited Maine? and when?
Why did the early colonies fail?
What did the name of Maine come from?
What was its connection with Massachusetts?

When were the first towns founded?
How did the Maine settlements differ from those elsewhere?
Was Maine counted as a separate colony?
Who first visited New Hampshire?
When were the first towns settled?
For what purpose were the first settlements?
Through what changes of government did New Hampshire pass?
What had it to do with Vermont?
Whence was the name of New Hampshire derived?
When was Vermont first explored? and by whom?
What was its early history?
What is the derivation of its name?
How, and by whom, was Rhode Island founded?
Who was the founder?
What were his opinions?
What led him to Rhode Island?
When did he arrive?
Whom did he invite to come?
Who were some of those who came?
What was the colony called?
What were their habits as to religious toleration?
What was the feeling of the other colonies towards Rhode Island?
Who first explored Connecticut?
Who were the rival nations who first settled it?
What were the first settlements?
What parties of emigrants came to Connecticut?
What two colonies were established?
How did the troubles between the English and Dutch end?

CHAPTER X.

In what respect were the New England colonies alike?
What was the character of their leaders?
Describe an early New England village on Sunday morning.
Describe the church services.
Describe the houses.
Describe the appearance of the people.

Describe the soldiers.
What were some of the laws of the Puritans?
What was the general aim of their laws?
What did they declare to be the object of their colony?
Why were they especially tempted to persecute those who differed from them?
Describe their treatment of the Quakers.
What foolish things did some of the more excited Quakers do?
Describe the witchcraft excitement.
Was it peculiar to Massachusetts?
What effect did it have?
What were the charters of the colonies?
What trouble did they have about these charters?
For what did Sir Edmund Andros come?
What did he accomplish?
What league existed among the New England colonies?
What colonies joined it?
How long did it last?
What effect did the contest about charters have?
What were the occupations of the people?
What did they use for money?
What were their habits as to food, and to amusements?
By what titles were people called?
When were the first colleges and presses established?
What newspapers and books were printed?
What was the history of slavery in New England?

CHAPTER XI.

Who was Henry Hudson?
What were his early voyages?
When did he sail for America?
Describe his voyage.
When did he arrive?
Describe his ascent of the Hudson River.
What became of Henry Hudson?
What is still said of him on the Hudson River?
How came Holland to claim his discoveries?
Who was Adrian Block? and what did he accomplish?

What was New Amsterdam?
What did Manhattan Island cost?
For what was Staten Island named?
Who were the "Patroons"?
How came the Dutch and English settlers to quarrel?
What other troubles had the Dutch settlers?
Describe New Amsterdam and the Dutch way of living.
What festivals did the Dutch introduce?
What was their food?
Who were the "dominies"?
How did the people dress?
What were their pursuits?
Who was "William the Testy"?
Who was "Headstrong Peter"?
How came the colony to be transferred to the English?
What Dutch traits remained?
How many languages were spoken in New York when it was transferred?
What was the early history of New Jersey?
From what was the colony named?
Why was it commonly called "The Jerseys"?
What was the practice as to liberty of conscience?
When were the two provinces united?
What was said by a traveller as to the way of living in New Jersey?

CHAPTER XII.

Who founded the Pennsylvania colony?
Describe William Penn.
How did he obtain the territory?
Why was it named Pennsylvania?
When did William Penn come to America?
What did he promise to the colonists?
Describe his colony.
When did William Penn return to it?
How were the first settlers employed?
Describe Philadelphia in early times.
How many Germans came to the colony in a single year?
What was the rank of Pennsylvania among the colonies, at the time of the Revolution?

Who first explored Delaware? and when?
By what nation was it colonized?
Who was Gustavus Adolphus?
What sort of colony did the Swedes plan?
Who was Queen Christina?
When was the colony at last established?
How did the Dutch and the Swedes agree?
How long was Delaware an independent colony?
To what different nations did it belong?
Did it suffer much from the Indians?

CHAPTER XIII.

What was the first English colony?
Why is Virginia called "The Old Dominion"?
When was the first Virginia settlement made? Where?
Describe Capt. John Smith's early life.
What was the character of the first colony?
What did Captain Smith say about the colonists?
What were some of the punishments that he appointed for them?
How did he describe their way of living?
What voyages did he make along the coast?
What adventures had he with the Indians?
What became of Pocahontas?
What became of Capt. John Smith?
What became of the settlers?
What was the "starving time"?
How did the people of Virginia live?
How was slavery introduced?
How did the people obtain wives?
How did the early governors regard schools?
What were some of the early laws?
How large were the plantations?
How did an early governor go to church?
What old buildings remain in Virginia?
What position had Virginia among the colonies at the time of the Revolution?
How was Maryland settled?
Who obtained a charter for the colony?

When did the first expedition arrive?
Why was the colony called Maryland?
How was it to be governed?
What form of religion prevailed in it?
What religions were protected there?
What religious changes took place afterwards?
What were the habits of the people?
What was "Mason and Dixon's line"?
Why was it important?

CHAPTER XIV.

Who first applied the name of Carolina?
When did the French explorers arrive?
What grant did King Charles I. give?
What was John Locke's plan of government?
Who were the Huguenots?
How did the people live in the southern part of Carolina?
How in the northern part?
What enemies and wars did the colonies have?
How came North and South Carolina to be separated?
Who was the founder of Georgia?
Decribe his life.
When did he send a colony?
For what purpose was it established?
What intercourse did he have with the Indians?
Who were the Moravians?
Who visited him?
Describe the war between Georgia and Florida.
What were some of the laws of Georgia?
How did it become a royal province?
What was the Scotch settlement in Georgia?
What was the success of the silk manufacture there?
What position had Georgia among the colonies at the time of the Revolution?

CHAPTER XV.

Who were the first Indians seen by the Pilgrims at Plymouth?
Who was Samoset?
Who was Massasoit?

What was the first war between the Plymouth settlers and the Indians?

What was the mode of trading with the Indians?

Describe the Pequot War.

What clergymen taught the Indians?

Who was Dreuilletes?

Describe King Philip's war.

What is the tradition of the "Gray Champion" at Hadley, Mass.?

What expedition was sent against the Narragansetts?

What was the fate of King Philip?

What Indian wars took place in New York? In Virginia?

Who was Nathaniel Bacon?

What course did William Penn pursue towards the Indians?

Did he have to deal with the same tribes that inhabited New England and New York?

What was William Penn's elm-tree?

What was the "Walking Purchase"?

CHAPTER XVI.

How was the condition of the Indians altered after white settlers had come?

Why did they prefer the French to the English?

What were the names of the different wars with the French and Indians?

How were these wars carried on?

What was a block-house?

What were the adventures of the Duston family?

Describe the attack on Deerfield.

What had the French missionaries to do with the Indian wars?

What was the Louisburg expedition?

How much of North America did the French claim?

For what was George Washington sent into the wilderness?

What were his adventures?

Who were the "Five Nations"?

Who were the "Six Nations"?

What convention was held at Albany?

What advice did Dr. Franklin give?

What was the removal of the Acadians?
What led to the building of Fort Du Quesne?
Describe Braddock's expedition.
When did it take place?
What effect did it have?
Describe the capture of Quebec.
When was peace made?
Describe the conspiracy of Pontiac?
How did he capture Michilimackinac?
What was the fate of Pontiac?

CHAPTER XVII.

What were the "old thirteen" colonies?
What difference existed among them?
In what were they alike?
What led them to separate from England?
What reason was there for taxing the colonies?
Why did they object?
When was the Stamp Act passed?
What was the Stamp Act?
What did Colonel Barré say about it?
What did Patrick Henry propose?
What did James Otis propose?
What was the first American Congress?
What was it agreed to do in regard to British goods?
What popular excitement took place in Boston? In Maryland? In Rhode Island? In Connecticut? In New York?
What did the Earl of Chatham say?
What was the end of the Stamp Act?
What other act followed?
What complaint did the Boston boys make of the troops?
Describe the Boston Massacre.
When did it take place?
Describe the destruction of the "Gaspee."
What tax was finally insisted upon?
Describe the Boston tea-party.
What happened in New York? Philadelphia? Charleston? Annapolis?

What organizations were formed in New England?
What was the Boston Port Bill?
What effect did it have?
Describe Boston in 1774.
Who were the Tories?
What were their arguments?
What did the patriotic colonists reply?
Why did they feel self-confident?

CHAPTER XVIII.

What brought about the "Provincial Congress"?
What did it do?
What were the British doing?
What watch was kept over them from Charlestown?
What was Paul Revere's ride?
How many British soldiers went out from Boston?
On what day was the battle of Lexington?
Describe it.
What did the minute-men see from the bridge at Concord?
Describe the Concord fight.
Describe the retreat of the British soldiers.
How did it end?
What was said about it in England?
What did Samuel Adams and Thomas Jefferson say about it?
What troops were sent to Boston?
Who commanded them?
What was the state of affairs in Boston?
What was the occasion of the battle of Bunker Hill?
Describe the work done the night before.
Describe the approach of the British.
Describe the main battle.
How many times did the British soldiers advance?
How did the battle end?
What general fell?
What was said about him?

CHAPTER XIX.

What was the effect of the battle of Bunker Hill in America?
What was said about it in England?

What generals were appointed for the army?
Why was Washington appointed?
When did he take command of the army? and where?
What was his appearance?
How did the army appear?
What did it need most?
How was it supplied?
What was the condition of the British?
Describe the play called "The Blockade of Boston."
How did Washington finally drive out the British?
When did General Howe leave the city?
Who went with him to Halifax?
What did the British Government do?
What effect had this on the Americans?

CHAPTER XX.

What had the Continental Congress to do?
What did Dr. Franklin say about the situation?
What was the real state of the colonies?
What did Washington say?
What book had great influence?
Who proposed independence?
What were Lee's famous resolutions?
When were they offered?
What action did the separate colonies take?
Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
Who criticised it?
What did Jefferson say about the debate?
When was the Declaration adopted?
What did Hancock and Jefferson say about it?
What change was made in it?
What colonies voted for it?
How was its adoption announced?
How did the Pennsylvania Journal describe it?
What was the real state of the army?
What did Adjutant-General Reed say?
What were the first American flags?
What flag was unfurled at Cambridge?

When was the present flag adopted?
Who first unfurled it?
What changes have been made in it?

CHAPTER XXI.

Where had all the fighting been before the Declaration of Independence?
Why did Washington send an army to New York?
What British troops went there?
What trouble did Lord Howe find in sending a letter to General Washington?
What ill success had the American troops?
How many men had Washington in Pennsylvania?
Who were the Hessians?
What plan of attack did Washington form?
How did it end?
What other victory did he gain?
Where did he spend the winter?
Describe the winter at Valley Forge.
What foreign officers had joined the Americans?
What criticisms were made upon Washington?
What did General Burgoyne do?
Describe the battle at Bennington.
What other battles followed?
How did General Burgoyne's expedition end?
What effect had the surrender?
What treaty was made?
What did parliament attempt?
How much aid did France give?
How much longer did the war last?
What was the battle of Stony Point?
What happened at Charleston?
What happened at Wyoming?
What victory did Paul Jones obtain?
What did Marion and Sumter do?
Who was Benedict Arnold?
What treason did he plan?
Describe the capture of André.

What was the fate of Arnold?
What French army had landed?
What led to the defeat of Cornwallis?
When did he surrender?
Describe his surrender.
How was it celebrated?
How long had the war lasted?
What had it cost England?
How long did the British still hold New York?
What was the treaty of Paris?

CHAPTER XXII.

When was the Revolutionary army disbanded?
What was the condition of the colonies?
What was the state of the army?
What was Shays' Rebellion?
What kind of government had the Americans during the war?
Why did they need a stronger one?
What convention was called?
When was the Constitution adopted?
Who urged its adoption?
Which States adopted it?
When did the colonies become a nation?
What celebration took place?
Who were the first President and Vice-President?
What celebration took place at Trenton?
How was Washington received in New York?
Describe the first inauguration.
When did his term of office begin?

CHAPTER XXIII.

In what condition did Washington find the affairs of the nation?
What was soon accomplished?
What was Jay's treaty?
How did Americans feel towards France?

Who were the "Federalists" and the "Democrats"?

How did they differ in regard to public forms and ceremonies?

What was President Washington's way of living?

How did ladies and gentlemen dress in those days?

What amusements prevailed?

What were the chief occupations of the people?

How did people live in the country?

What was the history of the cotton-gin?

What was the career of Benjamin Franklin?

When did he die?

What new States were admitted under Washington's administration, and when?

How did Vermont become an independent colony?

Who was Ethan Allen?

What was the early history of Kentucky?

Who was Daniel Boone?

Who first explored Tennessee?

Who was De Soto?

How was he buried?

What was the proposed State of Franklin?

How many States composed the Union at the end of Washington's administration?

What was the North-west Territory?

How had slavery been excluded from it?

What was the population of the United States in 1790?

How long was Washington president?

Who was his successor?

Where was the seat of government under President Adams?

What trouble was there between France and the United States?

What did the American ambassadors say about paying money to France?

How was war averted?

What made President Adams's administration unpopular?

What were the Alien and Sedition Laws?

How was Mr. Jefferson chosen president?

When did Washington die?

What was the feeling about him?

What was the population of the United States in 1800?

CHAPTER XXIV.

Who was President Jefferson?

How long was he president?

What influence had the war between France and England on American affairs?

What was the "right of search" claimed by the English?

What was the affair between the "Chesapeake" and the "Leopard"?

What was the embargo.

What had the United States to do with the Barbary States?

What gallant deed took place in the harbor of Tripoli?

What changes did President Jefferson introduce?

What law was passed about the African slave-trade?

What attempts were made to invent steamboats?

Who first successfully introduced them? and when?

Who was Aaron Burr?

Describe his career.

What State was admitted under Jefferson? and when?

What was the early history of Ohio?

What great purchase of territory took place in President Jefferson's time?

How was the Mississippi River first explored?

Who was La Salle?

Why was the region explored by him named Louisiana?

How came the United States Government to buy it?

What were its boundaries?

How large was its area?

What effect had its purchase on the size of the national territory?

What was Lewis and Clark's expedition?

Describe what they did and saw.

Who first visited the Columbia River?

Who settled the Pacific coast?

CHAPTER XXV.

Between what years was Madison president?

What caused the war of 1812?

What was the popular feeling about it?
What was the Hartford Convention?
How did the war open?
What had Tecumseh to do with it?
What naval battles took place?
Describe the battle of Lake Erie.
Describe the loss of the "Essex."
How long did the war last?
What took place in the last year?
Describe the battle of New Orleans.
What treaty closed the war?
Did it settle the disputed points?
How long before there was another war?
What was the population of the United States in 1810?
What was the "national road"?
Describe the western emigration.
How many immigrants came from Europe?
What new States were added under Madison?
From what was Louisiana formed?
What had it previously been called?
Whence came the name of Indiana?
Who succeeded Madison?
How long was his administration?
What was it called?
Describe the Seminole war.
How was Florida obtained?
What did it cost?
How did the antislavery question arise?
What four States were admitted under Monroe's administration?
How did it happen that free and slave States came in alternately?
What trouble finally came up about Missouri?
What was said in the discussion?
What was the Missouri Compromise?
What was it supposed to have settled?
What foreign visitor came to America?
How was the State of Illinois formed and named?
Mississippi?

Alabama?
Missouri?
Maine?
How many States were there now in the Union?
What was the population in 1820?
What was the "Monroe doctrine"?

CHAPTER XXVI.

What president followed Monroe?
How long was John Quincy Adams president?
What had he heard in his youth?
What internal improvements took place during his administration?
Describe the Erie Canal.
Describe the first American railroads.
What fears existed about them?
When did John Adams and Thomas Jefferson die?
Describe their deaths.
What was the tariff question?
What president followed John Quincy Adams?
How long did Jackson serve?
What had been his previous career?
What was his character?
What was nullification in South Carolina?
How did it end?
What was done with the Indian tribes at this time?
What was the Seminole war?
Who was Osceola?
What were his wrongs?
How did the war end?
What did it cost?
Who was Benjamin Lundy?
What did Mr. Garrison do?
Who was Nat Turner?
What law did the president propose?
How did people regard General Jackson?
What bad practice did he introduce?
What was the "surplus revenue"?

What was the population of the United States in 1830?
What two new States were added to the Union?
From what was Arkansas formed?
When was it admitted?
From what was Michigan formed?
When was it admitted?
Were they slave States, or free States?

CHAPTER XXVII.

What president followed Jackson?
How long did he serve?
How did the Whigs and Democrats differ?
What rebellion took place in Canada?
What events happened during the antislavery agitation?
What plan of annexation was brought forward in Congress?
What took place in Congress in regard to petitions?
Why was not Mr. Van Buren re-elected?
What was the population of the United States in 1840?
What president followed Van Buren?
Who was the "Log Cabin candidate"?
How long did General Harrison live?
Who followed him?
What was the "Ashburton treaty"?
What was the "Dorr war"?
What troubles took place along the Hudson?
Who were the Mormons?
What State was admitted under Tyler?
What was the history of Florida?
What foreign State was annexed?
What was the history of Texas?
What reason did Mr. Calhoun give for annexing it?
How large was it?
When was it annexed?
What did it cost?

CHAPTER XXVIII.

What president succeeded Mr. Tyler?
How long was his administration?

What was the first news sent by telegraph in America?
What new party opposed Mr. Polk?
What was the claim of the United States to Oregon?
What was the Oregon treaty?
How did the Mexican war originate?
What did congress vote?
What victories did General Taylor win?
What city and fort did General Scott take?
What naval commander assisted?
What other battles took place?
When was the city of Mexico captured?
How large an army took it?
What other Mexican provinces were taken?
What did Captain Frémont accomplish?
What was the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo?
When was it made and ratified?
What was then known of California?
How rapidly did San Francisco grow?
What was the origin of the name California?
How many States were admitted under Polk's administration?
How many did they make in all?
When was Texas admitted?
When Iowa? and from what Territory was it made?
When Wisconsin? and from what Territory?
Why did the antislavery excitement increase?
What was the Wilmot Proviso?
What new party arose?

CHAPTER XXIX.

What president succeeded Mr. Polk?
When was Taylor inaugurated?
When did he die?
Who took his place?
What were the "Compromise Measures"?
What was the Fugitive Slave Law?
When did it pass?
What excitements grew out of it?
What new State came in during Fillmore's administration?

What Territories were organized out of territory gained from Mexico?

What was the population of the United States in 1850?

Who succeeded Mr. Fillmore?

What change of policy took place as to the Missouri Compromise?

What new Territories were proposed?

What took place in Kansas?

Who were the "Border Ruffians"?

Who were the Free State leaders?

Who was Capt. John Brown?

How did the Kansas struggle end?

What was the "Gadsden Purchase"?

How large was the area of the United States in 1854?

How did it compare with the area of the original thirteen States?

With that of the Roman empire?

What was the Japanese treaty?

What were the parties at the next presidential election?

Who was chosen president?

For what was his term chiefly remarkable?

CHAPTER XXX.

When was Mr. Buchanan inaugurated?

What was the "Dred Scott Decision"?

What were John Brown's plans?

Describe his raid.

What did Colonel Washington say of him?

What did Governor Wise say about him?

When was he executed?

What became of his companions?

Who was the next president?

What was thought of him?

What was the State-Rights doctrine?

What State seceded first?

What States afterwards?

Who were chosen as officers of the Southern Confederacy?

What was its main principle?

What did Major Anderson do?
Describe the attack on Fort Sumter.
What effect had this attack?
What did President Buchanan do?
What new States came into the Union while he was in office?
How did their names originate?
What was the population of the United States in 1860?

CHAPTER XXXI.

What was the feeling in the Northern States on hearing of the attack on Fort Sumter?
What had been the feeling before this?
What was President Lincoln's first step?
What happened in Baltimore?
How were troops sent to Washington?
What was the most essential thing at first?
How was the army collected?
What was the blockade?
When were troops sent into Virginia?
What happened to Colonel Ellsworth?
Where was the first fighting?
Describe the battle of Bull Run.
What other defeat took place?
What successes?
What change of commanders?
What was the condition of the navy?
What position did European governments take?
What took place in regard to Mason and Slidell?
How large was the Union army in 1862?
What was General McClellan's policy?
Describe the battle of Fair Oaks.
Describe the seven-days' battles.
Describe Lee's invasion of Maryland.
Describe the battle of Antietam.
What change of commanders took place?
Describe the contest between the "Monitor" and "Merrimack"?
What took place on the southern coast?

What at the west?

Describe the battle of Pittsburg Landing.

Describe the taking of New Orleans.

What was the original policy of the Union Government as to slavery?

What was the president's Emancipation Proclamation?

What were the first colored regiments?

What was the president's second proclamation?

What took place at the battle of Chancellorsville?

What discouragements occurred at this period of the war?

Describe Lee's invasion.

How many were engaged at Gettysburg?

What was the turning-point of the war?

Describe the surrender of Vicksburg.

Describe Grierson's and Morgan's raids.

How did the Mississippi become finally opened to Union vessels?

What were the draft riots in New York?

What defeat took place at Chickamauga?

Describe the battles at Chattanooga.

What was the siege of Charleston?

What took place at Fort Wagner?

What did President Lincoln say at the end of 1863?

What attacks were made early in 1864?

What two movements did General Grant plan?

What did he accomplish in Virginia?

What was Early's raid?

What was the St. Alban's raid?

What was "Sheridan's ride"?

What was the career of the Confederate privateers?

What was their final engagement?

Describe the naval action in Mobile Bay.

Describe the destruction of the "Albemarle."

What was Sherman's "march to the sea"?

What Christmas gift did he offer to President Lincoln?

What was Sherman's march from Savannah northward?

What did he prove the Confederacy to be?

When was Charleston captured?

What was Fort Fisher?

When did Grant's final movement begin?
What was the battle of Five Forks?
Describe the evacuation of Richmond.
Who finally occupied it, and when?
What was the condition of Lee's army?
When was it surrendered?
How was Jefferson Davis captured?
What had the civil war cost?
What good had it effected?
What did it prove?
What was the Sanitary Commission?
How did the war compare with the Revolutionary War?
What advantage had each side?
What justification could the Confederates offer for their position?
What acts of theirs were indefensible?
What was the general feeling of both armies?
What did Mr. Lincoln say about the war in his second Inaugural Address?

CHAPTER XXXII.

What tragedy took place just after the close of the war?
What was the character of President Lincoln?
What was his funeral?
Who took his place?
What became of the army?
What different views prevailed as to the reconstruction of the Southern States?
What successive steps were taken?
What conditions were made with the Southern States?
What were the president's vetoes?
Describe his impeachment trial.
What had happened during his term and President Lincoln's?
What three States had been added to the Union?
How and when were they formed?
Describe the purchase of Alaska.
What was its price and size?
How large had the nation become?
How many States and Territories?

What was the population of the United States in 1870?

Who was the next president?

How much of the national debt has been paid?

What is the "Fifteenth Amendment" to the Constitution?

What was the Geneva tribunal?

What statesmen of the war have since died?

What new political questions are under discussion?

What material progress has been made?

Name some of those who have gained intellectual distinction in the United States.

What example did the founders of the American colonies leave?

What had the nation first to prove?

What made the experiment difficult?

What is now the main duty of Americans?

What did President Lincoln say in his Gettysburg address?

HOW TO STUDY HISTORY.

(*Reprinted from the N. E. Journal of Education.*)

It has always seemed to me very creditable to the brains of children, that they are apt to rebel against the study of history, as it is usually presented to them. Why should any boy or girl sincerely wish to know in which Olympiad the victory of Corœbus took place, or whether Ottoman was, or was not, the son of Ortogrul? When the witty Madame du Chatelet owned to Voltaire her profound indifference as to this last point, he did not reprove her, but rather praised her. He told her that she was quite right in her indifference, but that if history could only be taught as it should be, — with the really unimportant names and dates left out, and those only retained which really throw light on manners or great events, — history would then become for her the most interesting of all studies. Then, when Voltaire himself wrote history, he carried out his own theories, and laid the foundation of the modern school.

There still remain among us many educational institutions where historic teaching means only a list of names, or a complex chart, or "River of Time." A graduate of a Boston grammar school once told me that she was required, in her school-days, to put on paper every date that occurred in the portion of "Worcester's History" studied by the class. On a large sheet she made five columns of these dates: she then learned them by heart so thoroughly, that she could repeat them backwards; and at the age of twenty-two she had forgotten every one.

Warned by experience, when she herself became a high-school teacher, she adopted a wholly different plan. Taking the successive periods, she gave her pupils in each case a few outlines, and a

few dates from the manual. Then she gave a few questions, of which they were to learn the answers for themselves, in such books as they could find, in the school-library, or elsewhere. They were to bring to her all the light they could obtain: she was to add whatever she had. From time to time, wider examinations summed up the whole. This method often led to prolonged study of particular points. Thus the Reformation occupied one paragraph in the manual they used; but to that one paragraph her class devoted six lessons. The pupils eagerly discussed every point of the Reformation, talking it over — Protestants and Catholics together — with perfect freedom; and, at the end of the time, they passed a written examination that amazed her.

Nor did the benefit end here. Her pupils found their love of books rapidly develop when the charm of a special investigation was offered to them; and one young girl told her, several years later, that her whole intellectual activity dated from this course of lessons; and that whereas she had before been content with an exclusive diet of Mrs. Southworth's novels, she had ever since demanded better food.

I am aware that I am suggesting nothing new to teachers of experience. I am aware, also, of the obstacles to any course that demands original research on the part of pupils. But, after all, it is only this flavor of original research, on however small a scale, that makes history take any real root in the mind; and a single period or event, explored in this way, fixes the very facts more vividly in the mind than if they had been learned by heart from a neat little compendium, all conveniently arranged beforehand by somebody else.

Of course, history can no more be learned without names and dates than a body can exist without a skeleton. But the dryest anatomist does not seriously maintain that the skeleton is the body, and that flesh and blood have no business to exist. Yet the anatomical teacher of history does believe this, and grows indignant when you ask that his department should consist of any thing but bones. For myself, I believe in the bones — in their place. No pupil should be permitted to take merely the picturesque and romantic part of any period, without a perfectly connected framework of dates for its vertebral skeleton. But a very few dates will answer for this; and, the fewer they are, the more

likely they will be to remain in the mind. It is better to learn only twenty of these, and carry them through life, than to be able to repeat five columns backwards when you are sixteen, and to have forgotten them all when you are twenty-two.

If the principle applies to young people at school, it applies still more to those, who, having left school, are reading by themselves, or with a teacher. There is no young person, I believe, who could advantageously read through Gibbon's "Rome," as a whole, or even through Bancroft's "United States." But let the student take some very simple outline of the facts, and proceed to throw light on it for himself, and it will soon prove interesting. How dry is Worcester's brief narrative of the settlement of Massachusetts, for instance! But read with it the journals of the colonists, as given in Young's "Chronicles of the Pilgrims" and "Chronicles of Massachusetts," and throw upon these the side-lights obtained through poetry and fiction, through Whittier's "Margaret Smith's Journal," Mrs. Childs's "Hobomok," Longfellow's "Miles Standish," Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," and Motley's "Merry Mount." When you have ended, the whole period has become a picture in your mind; and the most thoughtful and serious discussion of it, by Bancroft or Palfrey, finds you with a prepared and intelligent mind, if you have the time to give to it. And, if period after period could be followed up in the same spirit, history would become for you a study of absorbing interest, and inexhaustible in its themes.

It may be said that some of these books are "light reading." They are light reading in the very best sense, if they throw light on what else would be dark. I do not believe in the theory that only what is disagreeable is healthy, but hold that labor itself is most useful when it is applied with a will, and not against one's will. "What interests is remembered," was one of the favorite maxims of Horace Mann. There is no danger of any one's acquiring any great range of historic knowledge without corresponding toil; but it is possible so to lay the foundations of knowledge, that later toil shall be a delight, and the habit of study its own exceeding great reward.

Harper

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